(6) The enforcement of sentence in the Receiving State, to the extent that it has been enforced in the Transferring State, shall have the effect of discharging the sentence.

(7) The Transferring State alone shall be competent to decide any application for review of the judgment. Either State may grant pardon, amnesty or commutation in accordance with its Constitution or other laws.

(8) The convicted prisoner shall not be transferred if:

(i) The Transferring State is of the opinion that it would be prejudicial to the sovereignty, security or any other interest of the Transferring State,

(ii) There is any other case pending in the Transferring State against the convicted prisoner;

(iii) He is convicted of an offence under military law not being an offence under the ordinary criminal law of the Transferring State; and

(iv) Death penalty has been awarded to the convicted prisoner in theTransferring State.

(c) So far no applications for repatriation from either side have been obtained.

(d) A provision has been made in the agreement that the Receiving State shall give an undertaking to administer the remaining part of the sentence of the sentenced person in the Receiving State. Further, the Receiving State shall be bound by the legal nature and duration of the sentence as determined by the Transferring State.

Special home for delinquent children in Delhi

3633. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no special home meant for delinquent children exist in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is running a Special Home, namely, Adharshila Observation Home, located at Magezine Road, New Delhi for boys and another Special Home at Nirmal Chhaya Complex at Jail Road, New Delhi for girls.

(c) Does not arise.

Citizenship to migrants from Pakistan

3634. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether powers delegated to District Magistrates in Rajasthan and Gujarat to grant citizenship to migrants from Pakistan, have been extended by an year;

(b) if so, the number of citizenships granted during the last one year to migrants from Pakistan, State-wise, category-wise;

(c) whether the steps will be taken to grant citizenship to migrants from Pakistan who are residing in various districts of Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether a permanent cell will be constituted for migrants and displaced people/oustees from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Indian citizenship granted in the last one year to migrants from Pakistan in Gujarat and Rajasthan are 1,469 and 11,298 respectively.

(c) to (e) Provisions under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 1956 are applied for granting Indian citizenship to applicants from all parts of India including Kerala.

(f) No, Sir.